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8 UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
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10  
11 BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
12 AND INTERFERENCES  
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15 KATHERINE L. MOLNAR-KIMBER,  
16 CRAIG E. CAUFIELD, and  
17 TIMOTHY D. OCAIN  
18 Junior Party  
19 (Application 09/576,951),  
20

21 V.  
22

23 RICHARD SEDRANI  
24 and VALERIE QUESNIAUX  
25 Senior Party  
26 (Patent 6,635,745).  
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28  
29 Patent Interference No. 105,429  
30 (Technology Center 1600)  
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32  
33 Before McKelvey, Senior Administrative Patent Judge, and Lane, and  
34 Moore, Administrative Patent Judges.  
35

36 Lane, Administrative Patent Judge.  
37

38  
39 40 Decision - Motions - Bd.R. 125(a)

## 1. Statement of the case

2 Sedrani has moved to redefine the interfering subject matter by  
3 substituting proposed Count 2 for Count 1. (Paper 22).<sup>1</sup> Molnar-Kimber  
4 opposes. (Paper 24). We GRANT the Sedrani motion.

## 5 II. Issue

6 The issue before us is whether Sedrani proposed Count 2 should be  
7 substituted for Count 1. The issue turns on whether Count 1 encompasses  
8 two separately patentable inventions.

### 9 III. Findings of fact

10 The record supports the following findings of fact by a preponderance  
11 of the evidence.

12 1 Count 1 reads as follows:

Claim 1 of Sedrani (6,635,745)

or

claim 33 of Molnar-Kimber (09/576,951).

18 (Paper 1 at 4).

21 2. Sedrani has been accorded an earlier constructive reduction to  
22 practice, i.e., benefit for the purpose of priority, of the following applications:

<sup>1</sup> Sedrani requested oral argument. (Bd. R. 124(a)) (Paper 31). Molanar-Kimber did not. Under the present circumstances where we are granting Sedan's motion, we believe oral argument is not necessary.

1 US 09/072,278 filed 4 May 1998

2 US 08/532,837, filed 5 October 1995

3 PCT/EP94/01006, filed 30 March 1994

4

5 UK 9307491.2, filed 8 April 1993

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7 (Paper 1 at 4).

8 3. Sedrani claim 1 is:

9 An immunogenic conjugate which is 1) rapamycin bearing an  
10 immunogenic protein at position 40 or 28; or 2) 40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)  
11 rapamycin bearing an immunogenic protein at position 28.

12

13 4. Molanar-Kimber claim 33 is:

14 A monoclonal antibody having binding specificity for a rapamycin,  
15 wherein said antibody is obtained using an immunogen comprising a  
16 molecule selected from the group consisting of a rapamycin having a  
17 linking group at the 42 position, a rapamycin having a linking group at the  
18 31 position, and a rapamycin having a linking group at both the 42 position  
19 and the 31 position, wherein said molecule is conjugated to an  
20 immunogenic carrier material via said linking group.

21

22

23 5. Proposed count 2 reads as follows:

24 An immunogenic conjugate which is rapamycin bearing an  
25 immunogenic protein at position 40 or 28  
26 or

27 a monoclonal antibody having binding specificity for a rapamycin,  
28 wherein said antibody is obtained using an immunogen comprising a  
29 molecule selected from the group consisting of a rapamycin having a  
30 linking group at the 42 position, a rapamycin having a linking group at the  
31 31 position, and a rapamycin having a linking group at both the 42 position  
32 and the 31 position, wherein said molecule is conjugated to an  
33 immunogenic carrier material via said linking group.

1 (Paper 22 at 2).

2  
3 6. Proposed count 2 differs from count 1 because proposed count  
4 2 does recite an immunogenic protein that is “40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)  
5 rapamycin bearing an immunogenic protein at position 28”.

6 7. In its motion, Sedrani refers to 40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)rapamycin  
7 as “RAD” and to 40-O-(2-hydroxyethyl)rapamycin bearing an immunogenic  
8 protein at position 28 as a “RAD conjugate.” (Paper 22 at 1).

9 8. According to Sedrani, RAD conjugates are separately  
10 patentably from the rapamycin conjugates and rapamycin antibodies  
11 encompassed by proposed Count 2. (Paper 22 at 2).

12 9. In support of its position, Sedrani relies on the declaration  
13 testimony of Dr. Walter Schuler (Exh. 1026) and Dr. Achim A. Jungbluth  
14 (Exh. 1040).

15 10. Dr. Schuler has “vest industry experience in the development of  
16 immunosuppressants, such as [RAD]” (Exh. 1026 at ¶ 2).

17 11. Based on Dr. Schuler’s experience and education as set forth in  
18 his curriculum vitae (Exh. 1001) and his declaration (Exh. 1026 at ¶¶ 2-7),  
19 we find that Dr. Schuler is qualified to testify on the issues at hand in this  
20 interference.

21 12. Based on Dr. Schuler’s testimony, we find that:

1        a.    RAD is a derivative of rapamycin. (Exh. 1026 at ¶ 18).  
2        b.    The Molnar-Kimber application describes several derivatives of  
3    rapamycin but does not claim or describe the RAD compound or any RAD  
4    conjugate. (Exh. 1026 at ¶¶ 41 and 42).

5        c.    Assuming rapamycin conjugates and monoclonal antibodies  
6    made therefrom to be in the prior art, there would have been no suggestion  
7    to one skilled in the art to make RAD conjugates. (Exh. 1026 at ¶ 45).

8        d.    "[N]one of the pertinent prior art of which Dr. Schuler is aware  
9    describes RAD compounds or RAD conjugates." (Exh. 1026 at ¶ 47)

10      13.      Dr. Jungbluth testified that he has "approximately 11 years'  
11    experience in the field of tumor immunology" and that he has been involved  
12    in research concerning "the generation and characterization of therapeutic  
13    and diagnostic monoclonal antibodies; and antigen characterization for  
14    vaccine-based or antibody-based immunotherapy of cancer." (Exh. 1040 at  
15    ¶¶ 2 and 6).

16      14.      Based on Dr. Jungbluth's experience and education as set forth  
17    in his curriculum vitae (Exh. 1031) and his declaration (Exh. 1040 at ¶¶  
18    2-6), we find that Dr. Jungbluth is qualified to testify on the issues at hand  
19    in this interference.

20      15.      Dr. Jungbluth's testimony is consistent with that of Dr. Schuler.

1 16. Based on Dr. Jungbluth's testimony, we find that:

2 (a) RAD is not disclosed in the Molnar-Kimber applications

3 (Exh. 1040 at ¶ 14), and

4 (b) assuming rapamycin conjugates and monoclonal

5 antibodies to be in the prior art, there would have been no suggestion to

6 one skilled in the art to make a RAD conjugate (Exh. 1040 at ¶¶ 29-39).

7 17. While Molnar-Kimber had an opportunity to cross-examine both

8 Dr. Schuler and Dr. Jungbluth, it elected not to cross-examine either.

9 18. Molnar-Kimber contends that Sedrani failed to show why

10 proposed Count 2 should be adopted over Count 1 since, according to

11 Molnar-Kimber, RAD conjugates are encompassed by proposed Count 2.

12 (Paper 24 at 1).

13 19. Molnar-Kimber notes that proposed "Count 2 recites, in part, a

14 monoclonal antibody having binding specificity for 'a rapamycin'" and that

15 "the term 'a rapamycin' is generic terminology for "rapamycin and any

16 derivative thereof" including RAD. (Paper 24 at 1, bold in original).

17 20. Molnar-Kimber has not pointed out with a specific citation to a

18 page and line of its application, and it is not apparent to us, where its

19 application expressly discloses RAD per se.

1 21. Molnar-Kimber also argues that, in its motion 1, Sedrani  
2 erroneously stated that RAD was not known in the art. (Paper 24 at 2).

3 22. Molnar-Kimber relies on US patent 5,258,389 to Goulet et al.  
4 (Exh. 1007), cited in the Sedrani involved patent (Exh. 1002 at 2:8-24)  
5 which Molnar-Kimber says discloses a reaction producing 40-O-  
6 (hydroxylalkyl)-rapamycin. (Paper 24 at 2).

7 23. Goulet issued on 2 November 1993 from an application filed on  
8 9 November 1992.

9 24. Goulet is prior art under 35 USC §102(e) to both the involved  
10 Molnar-Kimber application and the involved Sedrani patent.

11 25. Goulet discloses a generic structural formula I where "R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>  
12 are independently selected from" thirteen possible substituents most of  
13 which can also contain their own substituents. (Exh. 1007 at col. 3-6).

14 26. Formula I encompasses hundreds of compounds.

15 27. However, Molnar-Kimber argues that structural formula I of  
16 Goulet discloses RAD when:  
17 (1) option 9(a), i.e., hydroxyl substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, is selected for  
18 substituent R<sup>1</sup> with ethyl being selected as the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, and,  
19 (2) hydrogen is selected as R<sup>2</sup>.

1 28. Moreover, Molnar-Kimber directs us to reaction scheme F,  
2 which is said to show "the synthesis of a 40-O-(hydroxyalkyl)-rapamycin,  
3 where the hydroxyl-substituted alky group is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl. (Paper 24 at 2-3).

4 29. Reaction scheme F is described as the production of a  
5 compound where "R<sup>1</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, alkenyl, or  
6 alkynyl"<sup>2</sup> and without specification as to the structure of R<sup>2</sup>. (Exh. 1007 at  
7 col. 21, l. 55-col. 22, l.9).

8 30. Molnar-Kimber also relies on US patent 5,665,772 to Cottons et  
9 al. which is said to disclose RAD. (Exh. 2018).

10 31. Cottons issued on 9 September 1997 and has a 35 USC  
11 §102(e) date of 7 April 1995.

12 32. Cottons is not prior art to either the involved Molnar-Kimber  
13 application or the involved Sedrani patent.

14 33. Molnar-Kimber reasons that, because Count 2 encompasses  
15 rapamycin derivatives and conjugates thereof and RAD was a known  
16 rapamycin derivative, RAD conjugate is at least *prima facie* obvious in view  
17 of Count 2.

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<sup>2</sup> The illustrated reaction shows a product having a hydroxyl substituted "A" group. We understand A to be alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl. (Exh. 1007 at col. 17).

1 34. Dr. Schuler considered Goulet but concluded that the reference  
2 did not disclose the RAD compound nor any RAD conjugate. (Exh. 1026 at  
3 ¶ 48).

4 35. Dr. Jungbluth considered Goulet but concluded that the  
5 reference did not disclose or even suggest a RAD compound or a RAD  
6 conjugate. (Exh. 1040 at ¶ 39).

7 **IV. Principles of law**

8 A count is a description of the interfering subject matter that sets the  
9 scope of admissible proofs on priority. Bd. R. 201. If the count covers  
10 more than one patentable invention, it may be appropriate to substitute a  
11 different count limited to a single patentable invention. See, e.g.,  
12 *Gofffredsen v. Banner*, 598 F.2d 589, 592, 202 USPQ 7, 10 (CCPA 1979).

13 As the moving party, Sedrani bears the burden of proof. Bd.R.  
14 121(b). Therefore, Sedrani must show (1) that Count 1 covers more than  
15 one patentable invention and (2) that it is appropriate in the present  
16 circumstances to substitute the count proposed by Sedrani, i.e., proposed  
17 Count 2.

18 We look to each party's specification to ascertain the full scope of its  
19 claim (or portion of a claim) appearing in Count 1 and proposed Count 2.  
20 Bd.R. 200(b).

### Separate patentability

2 A claim is anticipated only when a single prior art reference discloses  
3 each and every limitation of the claim. "An anticipatory reference, however,  
4 need not duplicate word for word what is in the claims. Anticipation can  
5 occur when a claimed limitation is 'inherent' or otherwise implicit in the  
6 relevant reference." *Standard Havens Prods., Inc. v. Gencor Indus., Inc.*,  
7 953 F.2d 1360, 1369, 21 USPQ2d 1321, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The  
8 anticipating prior art must describe the applicant's claimed invention  
9 sufficiently to have placed a person of ordinary skill in the field of the  
10 invention in possession of it. *In re Spada*, 911 F.2d 705, 708, 15 USPQ2d  
11 1655, 1657 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

12 The disclosure of a genus containing a limited number of compounds  
13 may anticipate a specific compound only if a person skilled in the art could  
14 at once envisage that specific compound. *In re Petering*, 301 F.2d 676,  
15 683, 133 USPQ 275, 281 (CCPA 1962) (small genus described all  
16 compounds within the genus), *but see Impax Laboratories, Inc. v. Aventis*  
17 *Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 468 F.3d 1366, 81 USPQ2d 1001 (Fed. Cir. 2006)  
18 (large genus did not describe all compounds within the genus).

19 A disclosure of a broad genus does not necessarily render obvious  
20 each compound within its scope. *In re Baird*, 16 F.3d 380, 383, 29

1 USPQ2d 1550, 1552 (Fed. Cir. 1994). The question is not whether the  
2 modification could have been made, but rather "whether it was obvious to  
3 do so in light of all the relevant factors." *Arkie Lures, Inc. v. Gene Larew*  
4 *Tackle, Inc.*, 119 F.3d 953, 957, 43 USPQ2d 1294, 1297 (Fed. Cir. 1997).  
5 "The mere fact that the prior art could be so modified would not have made  
6 the modification obvious unless the prior art suggested the desirability of  
7 the modification." *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902, 221 USPQ 1125, 1127  
8 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

9 We look to the prior art, not Molnar-Kimber's or Sedrani's  
10 specification, to determine if RAD conjugates would have been obvious in  
11 view of proposed Count 2. *Noelle v. Lederman*, 355 F.3d 1343, 1349, 69  
12 USPQ2d 1508, 1514 (Fed. Cir. 2004) ("in an obviousness analysis both the  
13 suggestion and the reasonable expectation of success 'must be founded in  
14 the prior art, not in the applicant's disclosure'").

15

16 **V. Analysis**

17 *The Sedrani motion*

18 Sedrani argues that substitution of proposed Count 2 for Count 1 is  
19 appropriate since Count 1 is said to cover more than one patentable  
20 invention. Sedrani contends that the RAD conjugates encompassed by

1 Count 1 are separately patentably from the rapamycin conjugates  
2 encompassed by Count 1. Sedrani further argues that Molnar-Kimber does  
3 not claim or disclose RAD conjugates. Sedrani contends that there is "no  
4 interference-in-fact" between it and Molnar-Kimber as to the RAD  
5 conjugates. Sedrani reasons that a count excluding the RAD conjugates of  
6 Count 1, i.e., proposed Count 2, should be substituted for Count 1.

7 The Sedrani evidence, primarily in the form of declaration testimony,  
8 shows that the subject matter of proposed Count 2 does not anticipate and  
9 would not have rendered obvious the RAD conjugates of Count 1.

10 We have before us the testimony of two credible witnesses whose  
11 testimony supports Sedrani's position that:

12 (1) the RAD conjugates of Count 1 are not encompassed by  
13 proposed Count 2 or the Molnar-Kimber application,  
14 (2) neither RAD nor RAD conjugates were known in the art at the  
15 time of the invention,  
16 (3) RAD and RAD conjugates are not obvious over rapamycin or  
17 rapamycin conjugates, and  
18 (4) the prior art does not teach or suggest RAD or RAD conjugates.

19 The Sedrani witnesses contend that, given rapamycin, RAD would  
20 not have been obvious to one skilled in the art. Sedrani argues that if RAD

1 was not known or suggested by the prior art, then one skilled in the art  
2 could not have been motivated to form a RAD conjugate. We credit the  
3 testimony of the two Sedrani witnesses and agree with Sedrani that, since  
4 RAD has not been shown to have been known in the art, then the RAD  
5 conjugates of Count 1 were neither anticipated nor rendered obvious by the  
6 subject matter of proposed Count 2.<sup>3</sup>

7 *The Molnar-Kimber opposition*

8 Molnar-Kimber argues that the subject matter of proposed Count 2  
9 anticipates or would have rendered obvious the RAD conjugates of Count  
10 1.

11 In particular, Molnar-Kimber notes that proposed Count 2 uses the  
12 phrase “**a rapamycin**” (Paper 24 at 1) (bold in original). Molnar-Kimber,  
13 argues that the phrase “a rapamycin”, which is in Molnar-Kimber claim 33  
14 that forms part of Count 1, includes RAD. In support of its argument  
15 Molnar-Kimber directs us to its own specification. However, Molnar-Kimber  
16 has not directed us to a portion of its specification that expressly defines  
17 the phrase “a rapamycin” as including “RAD” or “rapamycin and any

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<sup>3</sup> Sedrani also argues that “it is not possible to raise antibodies that can selectively distinguish RAD from rapamycin using the conjugates of [proposed] Count 2.” (Paper 22 at 3). We do not see, and Sedrani has not adequately explained, how this argument is relevant to whether the RAD conjugates of Count 1 are the same patentable invention as the rapamycin conjugates and antibodies of proposed Count 2. For one thing, Count 1, on its face, encompasses all RAD conjugates. Sedrani has not adequately explained why we should limit the RAD conjugates of Count 1 to those that can be used to obtain monoclonal antibodies binding selectively to RAD over rapamycin.

1 derivative thereof' or that expressly defines the phrase in any other fashion.  
2 Molnar-Kimber has not directed us to evidence, such as testimony,  
3 indicating that one skilled in the art would understand the Molnar-Kimber  
4 disclosure to include RAD or RAD conjugates. Thus, we are unpersuaded  
5 by Molnar-Kimber's argument that the phrase "a rapamycin" as it appears  
6 in proposed Count 2 anticipates RAD.

7 Molnar-Kimber further argues that RAD conjugates would be obvious  
8 in view of the subject matter of proposed Count 2 especially since RAD  
9 was known in the art.

10 Molnar-Kimber has offered in evidence two patents in support of its  
11 position.

12 The first, to Cottons, is not prior art to either Molnar-Kimber's involved  
13 application or Sedrani's patent and thus cannot serve as a basis for  
14 determining what would have been obvious "at the time of the invention."

15 The second to Goulet provides a generic list that includes hundreds  
16 of compounds, one of which, given the proper selections, would be RAD.

17 Molnar-Kimber relies on reaction scheme F, which is said to show  
18 "the synthesis of a 40-O-(hydroxyalkyl)-rapamycin, where the hydroxyl-  
19 substituted alkyl group is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl." (Paper 24 at 2-3). The text  
20 describing reaction scheme F indicates the production of a compound

1 where "R<sup>1</sup> is unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl"<sup>4</sup> and  
2 without specification as to the structure of R2. (Exh. 1007 at col. 21, l. 55-  
3 col. 22, l.9). The subgenus of compounds disclosed at reaction scheme F,  
4 is considerably smaller than that generically disclosed in the Goulet patent.  
5 To arrive at RAD, given the subgenus at reaction scheme F, one skilled in  
6 the art would have to select hydroxyl substituted ethyl as R<sup>1</sup> and hydrogen  
7 as R<sup>2</sup>.

8 The Molnar-Kimber case is devoid of credible evidence, such as  
9 testimony, indicating that one skilled in the art viewing Goulet would at  
10 once envision RAD. Molnar-Kimber has not directed us to evidence, such  
11 as testimony, that explains why one skilled in the art would have made the  
12 particular selections that would have led to RAD. On the other hand, Dr.  
13 Schuler's testimony reflects that he considered Goulet but concluded that  
14 the reference did not disclose the RAD compound or any RAD conjugate.  
15 (Exh. 1026 at ¶ 48). Dr. Jungbluth's testimony reflects that he considered  
16 Goulet but concluded that the reference did not disclose or even suggest a  
17 RAD compound or a RAD conjugate. (Exh. 1040 at ¶ 39).

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<sup>4</sup> The illustrated reaction shows a product having a hydroxyl substituted "A" group. We understand A to be alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl. (Exh. 1007 at col. 17).

1 We credit the testimony of Dr. Schuler and Dr. Jungbluth over  
2 Molnar-Kimber's unsupported arguments that RAD is anticipated or would  
3 have been obvious in view of the Goulet patent described.

4 We note that Molnar-Kimber further argues that, if RAD was known, it  
5 would have been obvious to prepare RAD conjugates. In support of its  
6 contention, Molnar-Kimber points “page 12 of the Molnar-Kimber  
7 application” and the Sedrani patent. (Paper 24 at 15). However, neither  
8 Molnar-Kimber’s nor Sedrani’s specification is prior art for purposes of  
9 determining what would have been obvious in view of proposed Count 2.

## 10 VI. Conclusions of Law

11 Sedrani has sustained its burden to show that (1) the RAD  
12 conjugates of Count 1 are separately patentable from the subject matter of  
13 proposed Count 2, and (2) substitution of proposed Count 2 for Count 1 is  
14 appropriate in the circumstances of this interference.

## 15 VII. Other issues

### **Claim correspondence**

17 Sedrani concedes that all of its claims correspond to proposed Count  
18 2. and argues that the same claims that correspond to Count 1 should  
19 correspond to proposed Count 2 for both parties. (Paper 22 at 13-14).  
20 Molnar-Kimber has not argued that any of its claims that correspond to

1 Count 1 should not correspond to proposed Count 2. The interference will  
2 be redeclared in a separate paper to reflect the count substitution. Claim  
3 correspondence will be unchanged.

4 *Decision*

5 Sedrani has requested adverse judgment with respect to Count 2  
6 after decision on its motion. (Paper 23). Judgment will be entered against  
7 Sedrani in a separate paper.

8 **VIII. Order**

9 Upon consideration of the record and for reasons given, it is

10 ORDERED that Sedrani motion 1 is GRANTED;

11 FURTHER ORDERED that the interference will be redeclared  
12 in a separate paper; and

13 FURTHER ORDERED that judgment against Sedrani will be  
14 entered in a separate paper.

/ss/ Fred E. McKelvey )  
FRED E. MCKELVEY )  
*Senior Administrative Patent Judge* )  
 )  
/ss/ Sally Gardner Lane )  
SALLY GARDNER LANE )  
*Administrative Patent Judge* )  
 )  
/ss/ James T. Moore )  
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